

# WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy and unsettled; strong south and southwest winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 25.

Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial Page.

# The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

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# REVOLUTION IN GERMANY APPROACHES END; EBERT GOVERNMENT PROBABLY TO RETURN; GENERAL STRIKE DEFEATS THE IMPERIALISTS

## LODGE RESERVATION IS ADOPTED 56 TO 26; TREATY DEFEAT SURE

Wilson Sends Word Qualification of Article X. Is Unacceptable.

HITCHCOCK HAS QUIT

Poll Shows That Covenant Will Fail by Two to Eight Votes.

ONLY 50 KNOWN FOR IT

16 Republicans and 23 Democrats Certain to Vote in Negative.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 15.—By a vote of 56 "yes" to 26 "noes" the Senate today adopted the substitute Lodge reservation to Article X. of the League of Nations covenant in the face of last minute information from the White House that President Wilson would not accept it.

An analysis of the day's numerous roll calls on the adoption of the reservation and various proposed amendments indicates to the parliamentary managers that when final action on the German treaty is taken, probably on Thursday, it will fall from two to eight votes short of ratification.

As adopted after the defeat of all the efforts to change it the Lodge reservation reads:

The United States assumes no obligations to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of Article X., or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution, so provide.

Opposed Only by Democrats.

All the votes against the reservation were cast by Democrats. Those for it included forty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

The reservation previously had been submitted to President Wilson by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, who had written a letter to the President enclosing it and asking whether it would be acceptable to him. The President answered curtly by writing on the margin of Senator Hitchcock's letter, "This is unacceptable to me. W. W." and returned it to the Senator.

The brusque character of the communication did not please either Mr. Hitchcock or his pro-administration colleagues and it was noted with great interest that all day Senator Hitchcock did not participate in the proceedings. He yielded the floor leadership on the Democratic side to Senator Simmons (N. C.) and Senator Kirby (Ark.) and sat silent in his chair throughout.

The substitute Lodge reservation related the votes of all the "Irreconcilables" who decided to accept it after it had been perfected by the insertion of some words offered last week by Senator Borah (Idaho). With this interpolation it was regarded as meaning precisely the same as the original Lodge reservation. The United States is relieved of all obligation to preserve the political independence or territorial integrity of other nations, although the power of Congress to act in any case is specifically stated. It was the absolute repudiation of such obligation that the Republicans and a considerable faction of Democrats demanded.

The article X reservation being the last of the reservations reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, there remains only the disposition of several reservations more which have been proposed by individual Senators, and

## U. S. CAN ISSUE NO PASSPORTS

Colby Holdup and Polk's Quitting Leaves No One to Sign Them.

HALTS ALL OCEAN TRAVEL

No Law Found by Which Wilson Can Transfer Power Temporarily.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 15.—Because the Senate has failed to confirm the nomination of Bainbridge Colby to be Secretary of State, and because the thirty days' limitation in the statutes, since the designation of Frank L. Polk, as acting Secretary, expired today, the State Department has no actual head and all American ocean travelers who have not obtained their passports will be compelled thus to postpone their journeys to foreign lands to some time in the future or cancel them altogether.

This situation comes at a particularly inopportune time for the thousands upon thousands of Americans who generally try to get away from the country during the Easter holidays, notably to Bermuda, Cuba, the West Indies and the transatlantic tours. During the last few weeks between 600 and 800 passports have been issued daily by the State Department, but none may be sent forth now because it is expressly stipulated that all passports must bear the signature of a bona fide Secretary of State or Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Polk, the Under Secretary of State, has passed out of this designation.

Should the Senate act at any time then the bars will be let down and the tourist travel will flow on as usual. Of the great number of applications that have been made for passports within the last few weeks, about 40 per cent. of the persons are planning for journeys to Europe and the battlefields. Probably 20 per cent. of the rest are persons destined for Cuba and other lands to the south.

By a stretch of the law it has been decided that passports may be issued to all those persons who had their requests in the mail on or before March 13 midnight, the last business day of Mr. Polk's unquestioned authority. Applications made yesterday or to-day or hereafter until a confirmation has taken place cannot be filed.

The contest against the confirmation of Mr. Colby will take on a new phase when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee meets to-morrow. It has to do with a communication to one of the committee, making statements regarding Mr. Colby that, according to Senators, are of such a character that if sustained they would render his confirmation entirely impossible.

## SHOOT HERSELF ABOARD WARSHIP

Guest of Ensign W. B. Collier Seriously Wounded.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. NORFOLK, March 15.—A sensation was caused in navy and social circles to-day when it became known that Mrs. Annie R. Worliff, a visitor here, shot herself last night while a guest on board the torpedo boat destroyer Haraden. The woman is in the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va. Her condition is serious.

Mrs. Worliff was the guest of Ensign W. B. Collier. Little is known about her except that she came here about ten days ago.

The attempt at suicide followed an evening of merriment in which several other women friends had joined the officer. Mrs. Worliff left the others when it was time to go ashore and, entering a cabin, fired the shot. Before trying to kill herself she wrote a note to Ensign Collier, "I love you more than life," the note read. "My life has been a wreck and I refuse to wreck yours—I will end it all. Good-by."

## BRITAIN ANNOUNCES MORE MANDATES

LONDON, March 15.—David Lloyd George's British Prime Minister, announced to-day in the House of Commons that the following mandates had been allocated:

German East Africa to Great Britain and Belgium; German Southwest Africa, to the Union of South Africa; German possessions in the Pacific Ocean south of the Equator other than Samoa, to the Commonwealth of Australia; Samoa to New Zealand, and the German Islands north of the Equator, to Japan.

## SCRAP OF PAPER SHOWS WAY TO STOLEN JEWELS

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Victim of Theft, Gives Clue Which Brings Arrest.

LIFT OPERATOR ACCUSED

Police Say Prisoner Confessed Taking Valuable Diamond Heirloom.

The mysterious disappearance of a valuable necklace of diamonds from the home of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg in the Crillon apartments, 15 East Forty-eighth street, reported to the police on March 11 and since then considered one of the most baffling cases under investigation, became known last night when Saul Rothman, an elevator operator in the building, was arrested on a charge of burglary.

According to Detectives Fitzpatrick, Walsh and Dietrich, of the East Fifty-first street station, who made the arrest, Rothman after two hours' questioning admitted entering the Ladenburg apartment, and then led the detectives to his home at 241 East 115th street, where the necklace had been hidden.

Mrs. Ladenburg, who is socially prominent in this city and in Newport, could not be found last night, and therefore the police were unable to say whether any of the stones were missing from the necklace. They believed, however, that it had not been cut. Rothman, they said, told them he intended to hold the necklace until a reward was offered for its return.

Part of Family Collection.

The necklace is a part of Mrs. Ladenburg's collection of costly ornaments that had been in the family for thirty-five years, and at the present quotations on diamonds is worth considerably more than the \$25,000 that was paid for it. It contains 135 stones, graduated in weight from five carats to one-eighth of a carat.

The theft of the necklace was discovered on the night of March 11. Mrs. Ladenburg was dressing for the opera when she found the necklace missing. When ready to leave the house she opened a small safe in which her jewelry is kept and looked for the necklace. It was gone.

She notified the police of the East Fifty-first street station and gave them a description of the missing article. Later Mrs. Ladenburg remembered having found a scrap of paper on the floor of her room on the night of March 8 on which was written: "Combination to Ladenburg's small safe." Beneath were the numbers of the combination.

She had thought the incident strange, but had forgotten about it. The scrap of paper was in her handbag and when investigation into the theft of the necklace was well under way she realized that in the notation on the piece of paper might be a clue. She gave the small leather covered address book to the police and they at once got busy.

Say He Admitted Theft.

Suspicion, they said last night, attached to Rothman, and they secured a specimen of his handwriting. It compared with the writing on the paper found by Mrs. Ladenburg. The detectives then accused him of stealing the necklace and he admitted the charge, they said.

How the apartment was entered was not made known at the East Fifty-first street station. It was said, however, that Rothman found the necklace on a bureau and while looking over other possessions in the apartment noticed a small leather covered address book. Upon examining this he found Mrs. Ladenburg's memorandum on the combination of the safe. The detectives say Rothman admitted having copied the combination, but said he denied ever having opened the safe.

Mrs. Ladenburg is the widow of Adolf Ladenburg, wealthy banker, who was mysteriously drowned at sea on February 19, 1918. He left a fortune estimated at \$7,000,000. Mrs. Ladenburg, who received most of the estate, has been living at the Crillon apartments with her daughter.

## COUP SETS BACK COUNCIL'S PLAN TO AID GERMANY

France's Suspicions of Anything to Strengthen Old Foe Are Aroused.

BRITONS JUST WATCHING

Entering Wedge for Return to Power of Old Bureaucratic Machine Is Seen.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 15.—As was indicated in these despatches yesterday allied leaders never believed that the Kapp coup d'etat could mean a clean-cut restoration. Likewise it is far from probable now that a compromise means victory for the Democratic Governments of President Ebert.

Persons here who are familiar with German affairs see in the provisions for the second Cabinet of "experts" the entering wedge for the old bureaucratic machine.

It is a problem now how to treat with Germany conditions and particularly in regard to the proposed economic "help-hand" recommended by the Allied Supreme Council. Indeed, developments in Germany since last Saturday nicely draw a line between the British and French schools and excite doubt if they will now be reconciled, the British advocating a relaxation of the killing penalties imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, while France is suspicious of everything tending to reconstitute a "strong Germany."

The result probably will be to delay this help for Germany until the French, through the Reparations Commission, or even through a special investigating commission, like the Russian mission, is satisfied of the proper intentions of what they call a Prussian infected regime.

Lloyd George Delays Action.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, March 15.—Premier Lloyd George, referring in the House of Commons to-day to the German revolution, said the allied Governments would regard with anxiety any movement representing a monarchial or military reaction, but that it was well to await developments before taking any definite action.

The Premier read to the House a telegram from Lord Kilmarnock, British Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, stating that the position of the new German Government appeared to have been strengthened.

Lord Kilmarnock's telegram, which is represented as containing the latest official advice, follows:

"The latest news is that the military movement spread, and a military coup is reported from Munich. Frankfurt is in a state of division. The military and civil authorities have been supporting the opposite governments."

"There has been fighting at Breslau, Hamburg, Kiel, Leipzig and Chemnitz, but the results are uncertain. Military coups have been carried out in thirty-five towns. The position of the new Government appears to have been strengthened."

Berlin Kapp's Chief Held.

The telegram from Lord Kilmarnock was handed to Premier Lloyd George in the House. Just before its receipt the Premier had stated the general tendency of the Government's information was that the new regime thus far had found no support in other parts of Germany, and depended on the troops from the Baltic provinces, mainly in and about Berlin.

Chancellor Kapp, according to the Berlin correspondent to the Exchange Telegraph, yesterday negotiated fruitlessly in an endeavor to induce the Independent Socialists to enter the new Cabinet, the Independents insisting that the Majority Socialists should give up their coalition with the Democrats and Center and join in the work of establishing a Soviet system. This the Majority Socialists declined to do.

One of the first acts of the new government in Berlin was to request recognition from the Allied Commission in Germany, according to an official British message to-day. The request was ignored, the commissionist taking the attitude that they would not extend recognition even to the extent of answering the communication.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD TO SPEAK IN HUNGARY. Judge Rutherford, "Millions Now Living Will Never Die," Sunday 3 P. M. Free. All invited.—Ad.

## REPORT AGREEMENT OF KAPP AND NOSKE FOR EBERT RETURN

New President to Be Elected by People and Cabinet of Experts to Be Picked—Ebert Reported as Refusing Compromise.

PARIS, March 15.—A Berlin despatch received this evening, according to the semi-official Havas Agency, states that an agreement has been reached between Chancellor Kapp of the new Government and Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in the Ebert Government, and that the Government crisis in Germany has ended.

According to this despatch, the reported agreement ending the crisis resulting from the seizure of power from the Ebert Government in Berlin by the faction headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp was reached on the following basis:

First—Kapp abandons his intention of forming a cabinet.

Second—A new cabinet is to be formed composed of experts.

Third—New elections to the Reichstag are to be held within two months.

Fourth—A new President of the German republic will be elected, not by the Reichstag, but by the people.

Fifth—Pending the elections Friedrich Ebert is to remain in power.

Sixth—The Economic Council of the Empire and the Exploitation Councils are to be transformed into a second chamber, to be called the Chamber of Labor.

Ebert Government Refuses to Negotiate?

PARIS, Tuesday, March 16.—A despatch to the Petit Parisien from Zurich, Switzerland, says the Ebert Government in Germany, together with the President and Vice-President of the National Assembly and the Wurttemberg Ministers met at Stuttgart Monday and decided to reject any attempt at negotiations on the part of the followers of Wolfgang Kapp. Premier Bauer is quoted as having said that the only condition the Ebert Government would offer Kapp was that he resign and quit Berlin.

The Ebert Government further declares, says the despatch, that it has authorized nobody to negotiate with the Berlin Government, being convinced that it will be able to restore order in a few days.

The Berlin despatch saying that negotiations had been opened is denied in a categorical manner.

The Petit Parisien points out that it does not know whether the meeting at Stuttgart was held before or after the negotiations which are reported to have ended in an agreement.

## GERMANY SPLIT IN TWO PARTS

Militarists Control in Prussia But Ebert's Adherents Elsewhere.

NOSKE HAS SAXON ARMY

Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Hesse Denounce Dr. Kapp.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 15.—Advice reaching the French Foreign Office this afternoon indicate that the militarists are having a hard time controlling the situation even in Berlin and that they are making overtures to various German political groups. There is looming up a possible division of Germany between the north and the south.

Reports received here from Hamburg were to the effect that the garrison there had mutinied and expelled the commander, who had taken sides with the militarists.

A Spartacist uprising was reported to have occurred in Frankfurt.

That Germany is threatened with division if the militarists retain hold on Prussia is shown by proclamations issued by the governments of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Hesse. The texts of these proclamations are given in a special despatch to the Matin from Mayence this evening.

The Saxon proclamation says that Germany, menaced by civil war and ruin, appeals to her people to defend the Constitution. The other proclamations are of the same import.

Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in the Ebert Government, has taken command of the Saxon army.

News received here from Berlin this evening indicated a further weakening of the militarist movement. Kapp's retaining von Haniel as Under Secretary of State and many other Ebert officials who told him that they would not recognize his Government.

Latest developments indicate that Ebert and Noske are rallying their forces with a view to controlling the southern States, like Wurttemberg, Bavaria and Baden, where the military

Continued on Second Page.

## FRANCE FAVORS ADDING EBERT IN GERMAN CRISIS

Sends Consul From Mayence to Confer With Fugitive President.

SEES KAPP'S FINISH NEAR

Three Army Corps Sent to Wiesbaden, Neustadt and Bonn.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 15.—The Allied policy regarding the Kapp coup d'etat in Berlin may be indicated when the Council of Ambassadors meets to-morrow. Marshal Foch is expected to present to the meeting a report on the situation in Germany, and meanwhile the Ambassadors will have had further communication with their Governments.

Importance is seen in the French Government sending Consul Marclay to Mayence into Germany to confer with the Ebert Government either at Dresden or Stuttgart. This appears only as a French move to obtain information, but it reveals the sympathy the French have for the Ebert Government's position. The French insist that the principal German industrial leaders, like Emil Rathenau, head of the German General Electric Company, and many of the organs of the right are against the militarist movement which set Dr. Kapp up as Chancellor.

Disbelief in the success of the Kapp revolution was expressed at the French Foreign Office. Herr Rathenau, according to an official despatch received at the Quai d'Orsay, characterized the leaders of the counter-revolution as "brutes."

The despatches received by Dr. von Mayer, the German Charge d'Affaires, confirmed the French official view that the hold of the Kapp Government in Berlin was not likely to be of long duration. His support was considered, he indicated, to be hardly more than that of military adventurers.

Naturally the tendency in French circles is to exaggerate all reports unfavorable to the Kapp Government, but there has been a feeling of optimism that the conservative forces, even in Prussia, were convinced that their best interests lay against the support of the militarists and that the tenure of Kapp and his faction might be short.

Wilhelm von Mayer-Kaufmann, German Charge d'Affaires here, had another interview with Premier Merland to-day. Later he saw Gen. Mangin. All developments here, including the naming of M. Bruyere as Charge d'Affaires and sending him to Stuttgart to be near the Ebert Government, indicated that the French were desirous of giving Ebert every encouragement short of actual intervention.

As the upshot of all this it is believed that an allied council will be held in Paris in a few days to discuss the German situation. Meanwhile the French are reported to have already taken steps to reinforce three army corps—in Wiesbaden, Neustadt, and Bonn—and their forces in the Saar. There is a growing demand here for action and for a definite allied policy toward the situation in Germany. The demand will be a troublesome factor in the allied councils.

## WATCH ON KAISER ASKED BY ALLIES

Peace Conference Sends Word to Netherlands Government.

LONDON, March 15.—The Peace Conference, after briefly discussing the situation in Germany, announced this afternoon that it had arranged to keep fully informed of the trend of events.

The only political action thus far known to have been taken by the Allies was to instruct their representatives at The Hague to point out to the Dutch Government the necessity of keeping close watch on ex-Empress William.

Premier Lloyd George joined the conference, as well as the British and French military experts, and the situation was discussed. Officials said, however, that they would be surprised if the conference took official cognizance of the situation.

The German legation here still says it has had no communication with either the old or new Government.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 14 (delayed).—Ex-Empress William spent the greater part of to-day in the garden of Benneke Castle, where he paced up and down with every evidence of being under great nervous tension. Religious services, which have been held regularly every Sunday, were omitted to-day.

The terrible strain of the events of the last few days seems to weigh so heavily upon the mind of the abdicated Emperor that he cannot tolerate the company of others and he makes every effort to get out of doors.

Settlement Plan Provides for Popular Election of Imperial President.

INITIATIVE BY EBERT

Junker and Socialist Governments to Issue Joint Declaration.

BLOODSHED IN BERLIN

Several Persons Are Killed—Grenades Explode at Headquarters of Luettwitz.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 15.—The counter-revolution in Germany appears tonight to have reached the end of the road. There is a strong probability that shortly one Government will be in control and that President Ebert will come back to Berlin with his Ministers.

A basis of agreement between the Government set up by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp as Chancellor and the Government of President Ebert is enunciated in a declaration issued by the present Berlin Government to-day. Announcement is made that negotiations with a settlement in view have been opened between the two Governments at the instance of President Ebert and his associates. But there is no direct confirmation of this from Ebert, who is understood to be at Stuttgart.

The declaration of the Kapp Government says, among other things, that a cabinet will be formed of professional Ministers, including professional Ministers of the old Government, and that a second Chamber of Labor will be formed by the extension of the Economic Ministry and of the Employees' Councils.

Briefly, Chancellor Kapp is agreeable to the continuance in office of the "present Imperial President," who is Friedrich Ebert, until an election for "Imperial President" by the people.

"General Strike a Crime."

One significant clause in the pronouncements says: "The new and old Governments shall issue a joint declaration that under present conditions a general strike is a crime against the German people."

Until a decision is taken on these proposals the Imperial Chancellor renounces the formation of a new Ministry and charges the senior State Under Secretaries with the direction of affairs. Meanwhile it is reliably learned that the Under Secretaries of all the Ministers unanimously refused this morning to take orders from the new Government, but announced that they would remain at their posts and continue to conduct the business of the country according to the programme of the Government.

Herein lies the explanation of the proposed settlement, for the general strike, as often before, has proved an effective weapon. Germany already has felt its sinister effect, for the strike in Berlin and many of the other principal cities of the country immediately cut off supplies, means of transportation, light and heat.

It was President Ebert and his Ministers who called upon the Socialists, as workers on all the people to declare a general strike, and there was an instant and effective response to this call. Labor fiercely resisted the usurpation of the reactionary government. Vast numbers of men left their work and serious disorders occurred in various parts of the country.

Would Deal Harshly.

Chancellor Kapp and his supporters announced that they would deal harshly with strikes or passive resistance to the existing order in Berlin. One of the leaders of the counter-revolution, voicing the sentiment of the others, said: "We won't knuckle down to the Socialists and workmen, who think they can run the country."

Notwithstanding the Government's threat of drastic measures, it has been evident that neither Dr. Kapp nor Major-Gen. von Luettwitz was willing to put his warnings to the test. Bloodshed would have been inevitable, plunging the country possibly into a state of anarchy and giving the Communists the opportunity they had long awaited to foist their Soviet doctrines upon Germany.

The situation for a time was fraught with alarming possibilities, particularly if the strike should extend to the railroads. The immediate consequence of this would have been the speedy starvation of Berlin. The most liberal estimates placed Berlin's food supply at less than eight days.

This state of affairs was recognized in all its seriousness also by the Ebert Government. Therefore hope is entertained here that an agreement will be reached by the two contending Governments and that the streets of Berlin

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